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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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1. The Central Designing Office of the Machine Industry in Bytom is located on Ulica Powstancow Slaskich 6. About 450 people are employed at this office divided into 12 sections. Each section is responsible for a particular technical specialty, e.g., steam engines, cranes, machine equipment for chemical factories, etc. None of the problems being worked out are connected with war production. The director of this office is one Jedrych (fnu), a trusted party member who has almost no technical knowledge.
2. There is a branch of this office in Warsaw on Ulica Filtrowa 83, headed by one Okolow (fnu), a mechanical engineer and pre-war chief of the designing office of the State Engineering Plant in Warsaw. Besides a permanent staff, a certain number of professors from technical schools are employed part-time as experts or advisors.
3. The Office of Plans for Metal Factories (Biuro Projektowania Zakladow Metalowych-Prozamet) is located in Warsaw on Ulica Senatorska 4. They are responsible for working out the detailed plans for any new metal factory that is to be built, including buildings, equipment, and all the manufacturing processes to be conducted at the plant.
4. When such a project is completed it undergoes a careful examination conducted by a special commission called the Commission for the Examination of Investment Projects (Komisja Opinjonowania Projektow Inwestycyjnych-Kopi).
5. The commission is not a permanent body; it is called together by the minister of the ministry under whose jurisdiction the projected factory will fall. Its members change depending on the kind of project to be examined. The members of such a commission, usually experts in their respective fields, are paid about 100 zloty per meeting.
6. A project that passes the commission examination is then presented to the State Economic Planning Commission (PKPG) for approval after which funds and priorities are allocated.

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7. [] Soviet engineering standards have been gradually but more force-fully introduced into Polish industry. Primarily concerned are the steel plants and rolling mills which are expected to use the Soviet standards for chemical compositions, the technical properties of the different steels produced, dimensions and tolerances of rolled and drawn bars, and for tubes and profiles. In addition, the Soviet system of fits has been used to a greater extent. The Central Designing Office of the Machine Industry in Bytom is provided with two categories of Soviet standards for application: The GOST (State All-Union Standards) which are absolutely binding, and the OST (All-Union Standards), a kind of suggested standard not yet confirmed. Source states that the conversion to Soviet engineering standards will result in enormous costs before they are wholly adopted by Polish industry.

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